

treated in routine manner with skin traction, and also in cases of supracondylar fractures, when traction has been applied by a Steinmann pin through the tibial tuberosity and Pearson's knee flexion irons applied to the Thomas splint. In the latter case, a loop of cord has been passed from the stirrup to the screw traction apparatus. We have found no tendency for the screw to loosen spontaneously.

#### CONCLUSION.

This apparatus is simple, cheap, and effective, and enables the exact tension of traction required to be maintained until union of the fracture has occurred.

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### REVIEWS

**SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS OF NEUROLOGY.** Edited by Hugh Garland, T.D., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Pp. xi + 264, illustrated. 50s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone, 1961.

THIS book comprises a series of lectures given in the Leeds Medical School by various neurologists, mostly British. The book is compiled, as the editor says, to show how neurologists are thinking in the mid-twentieth century.

Most aspects of neurology have been included—anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, psychology, in addition to the clinical aspects.

Clinical chapters include the up-to-date thinking on vascular accidents, such as "Basilar Insufficiency," "Treatment of Posterior Communicating Aneurysms," and "The Radiology of Strokes." "Facilitation or Arrest of Epileptic Seizures" is an interesting chapter, and "The Pathology and Pathogenesis of Multiple Sclerosis" is a stimulating contribution. Physiological contributions include "Sleep" and "Calcarine Cortex and Cerebral Organization." There is a fascinating chapter by Dr. Denis Harriman on "The Diagnostic Value of Motor-Point Muscle Biopsy." The method described shows the care and patience required, both in the taking of the specimens and in the interpretation. The coloured illustrations are excellent.

The book is an excellent production, and Dr. Garland is to be congratulated on his choice of lecturers.

The book can be recommended to both neurologists and general physicians. H. H. S.

**ESSENTIALS OF MEDICINE FOR DENTAL STUDENTS.** By A. C. Kennedy, M.D., M.R.C.P.E., F.R.F.P.S. (Pp. vii + 272; figs. 38; pls. 27. 25s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone, 1960.

THIS volume is aimed to present to dental students and practitioners the basic principles of medicine, with special emphasis on those disorders that relate particularly to their practice. It is clearly desirable that the dentist should be able to recognise an epileptic fit from a simple "faint"; that he should be familiar with the clinical appearance of patients in respiratory or cardiac failure and that he be familiar with the modern anticoagulant treatment for myocardial infarction. These subjects, together with the other important medical aspects of dentistry, are well displayed in this book. The text is clear and the English concise. There are tables and diagrams summarising and illustrating important subjects, and the photographic presentations of various clinical features of disease are good.

R. W.